PROPERTY OF THE
LIBRARY OF THE

FACTS ON FILE
WORLD NEWS DIGEST WITH INDEX

Reg. U.S. Pat. Off. Published weekly in two sections—Section I
Vol. XIX, No. 956 Feb. 19-25, 1959

MAR 6 1959

Week in Headlines

International

British Prime Min. Macmillan in Moscow, conferred with Soviet Premier Khrushchev.

Khrushchev rejected West's proposal of foreign ministers' meeting on Germany, urged summit talks on over-all European situation.

Cyprus agreement signed by all parties concerned; planning began to create Cypriot republic.

Red China refused to negotiate on off-shore island dispute.

United States

Pres. Eisenhower visited Mexican Pres. Lopez Mateos, agreed on joint construction of Diablo Dam.

President rejected quick replacement of State Secy. Dulles.

Administration submitted bills to aid school construction.

Proxmire rebelled vs. Johnson's Senate Democratic leadership.

WORLD AFFAIRS

EAST-WEST RELATIONS

Macmillan in USSR. British Prime Min. Macmillan flew to Moscow Feb. 21 for the first visit to the USSR by a British prime minister since Winston Churchill met with Joseph Stalin during World War II.

Macmillan, who was welcomed by Soviet Premier Khrushchev, appealed to Soviet leaders attending a Kremlin dinner in his honor Feb. 21 to join in efforts to "guide the world through the next generation in peace." He urged that the Russians "concentrate on the obvious truth that peace can be preserved while our 2 great systems work in their various ways in parallel & not in conflicting contributions to the general well-being of mankind."

Macmillan warned that in "modern conditions . . . aggression between the great powers . . . would be suicidal folly." But he expressed fears that "a war by miscalculation or by muddle" was possible & would be "a calamity for us all." He called for efforts to end the danger of accidental war & to reduce world armaments.

(Macmillan, 65 Feb. 10, had told the House of Commons in London Feb. 19 that he was going to the USSR to "try to break the ice & also to get some feeling of the general situation" that the West would face in an East-West conference on Germany. He reiterated that he would "not negotiate" with Soviet leaders during his Moscow visit. He said that he would visit Paris, Bonn & perhaps Washington after his Soviet trip to aid in "formulation of the Western allied policy." Macmillan said that he was convinced that the West soon would face "the supreme test of direct negotiations with the Soviet Govt." on Germany. [See pp. 49C2, 42B1]

(Western newsmen in Moscow said Feb. 24 that Soviet censorship had been lifted from all foreign dispatches filed during Macmillan's visit. But Soviet newspapers apparently were forbidden to refer to Khrushchev's 1956 visit to Britain with then-Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin in their reports on Macmillan's stay.) [See Vol. XVI, p. 154B3]

Macmillan & Khrushchev met for informal talks Feb. 22 at a villa built for Stalin in Semyonovskoye, near Moscow, and conferred in more formal meetings Feb. 23 in the Kremlin & at a British Embassy dinner. Press reports of the Macmillan-Khrushchev talks said that they had concentrated on the problem of Germany & the stalemated Geneva negotiations on a treaty to ban nuclear weapons tests. Macmillan, who hailed the "sober reality" of the USSR's progress toward a "promised land" Feb. 23, was cheered by thousands of students on a visit to Moscow U. that day and toured the Soviet bloc's United Institute for Nuclear Research in Dubna Feb. 24.

Khrushchev Vs. German Talks. Western proposals for an East-West foreign ministers' conference on the German question were rejected Feb. 24 by Soviet Premier Khrushchev. He renewed his call for East-West summit talks to discuss a general European political settlement.

Khrushchev's statement of Soviet policy, made in a Kremlin speech broadcast while British Prime Min. Macmillan was in Dubna (90 mi. from Moscow), was said to have shocked Macmillan & other members of the visiting British delegation. Khrushchev was said to have given Macmillan no indication during their Feb. 22-23 discussions that he would reject the proposed foreign ministers' conference. [See p. 49B1]

Khrushchev also surprised the British by offering to negotiate a 25-year Soviet - British nonaggression pact. Expressing hope that his current talks with Macmillan would "promote the improvement of mutual understanding between us," Khrushchev said that the USSR would be willing to conclude such a pact for "50 years" or "even a longer period."

Khrushchev charged the Western powers sought foreign ministers talks on Germany to create "a labyrinth of diplomatic negotiations so that we bog down for several years." He rejected the Western plan as "outdated" and as based on an "absurd policy" of "threats & ultimatums" with "regard to your former partner in the job of destroying Hitler." He also denounced the West for ignoring "countries that were the first victims of Hitler's aggression," notably Poland & Czechoslovakia.

Khrushchev declared that it would be "better if the great powers were to have a meeting of heads of government, with full powers to discuss soberly & decide" on issues dividing East & West. He said that such a meeting should aim for a peace treaty with the East & West German states, which, he said, automatically would bring an end to the current Berlin dispute. Khrushchev said that a summit meeting also should discuss the "separation of military forces of both military groupings" in Europe, European security, dissolution of foreign military bases and the banning of nuclear weapons. [See p. 9G3-10F1]

Khrushchev warned that if the West refused to sign a peace treaty with the 2 German states, the USSR would negotiate a separate pact with East Germany & terminate its occupation functions in Berlin. He warned that "any violation" of East German territory by Western nations' attempts to force entry to Berlin or to resurrect the Berlin airlift would be "regarded as a violation of [East German] sovereignty . . . and as the beginnng of war." [See p. 50D2]

(Moscow dispatches reported Feb. 18 that Khrushchev, in a speech Feb. 17 in Tula, had indicated for the first time that the USSR would sign a separate peace treaty with East Germany if the Western powers failed to accept Soviet proposals for a 28-nation conference to draw up an all-German peace treaty. Moscow radio said Feb. 20 that the Western notes proposing foreign ministers' talks were unacceptable and had repeated the West's "invariable no" to Soviet suggestions of a peace-treaty conference & creation of a neutralized free city of West Berlin.) [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 421B1, 389B1]

'Ike' Vs. Yielding in Berlin. Pres. Eisenhower told newsmen Feb. 25 that Khrushchev's speech had made clear his "palpably intransigent attitude" on the German & Berlin problems and that an East-West conference on these questions would be of little use in view of the USSR's advance rejection of all key Western proposals.

The President made clear that whether or not East-West talks on Germany took place, the U.S. & other Western nations were "not going to

REFERENCES in brackets give location of background information in this & preceding volumes

FOF ADVISORY BOARD

Letters: Prof. A. J. BARNOUW, Columbia
Political Science: Prof. FRANCIS W. COKER, Yale
Economics: Prof. J. ANTON DE HAAS, Claremont
Science: DAVID DIETZ, Scripps-Howard Newspapers
Education: Dr. HARRY D. GIDEONSE, Pres. B'klyn Coll.
History: JOHN GUNTHER
News Analysis: H. V. KALTENBORN
World Affairs: WILLIAM L. SHIRER
Latin America: Prof. FRANK TANNENBAUM, Columbia
Library Service: Dr. C. C. WILLIAMSON, Columbia

give one single inch in the preservation of our rights & of discharging our responsibilities . . . especially [in] Berlin."

Mr. Eisenhower noted that Khrushchev had rejected the West's proposals for a foreign ministers' meeting on Germany at the very moment when Macmillan was in Moscow "to try to create an atmosphere in which negotiations would be possible." The President reiterated American views that it would be a "grave mistake" to enter any East-West summit meeting that had not been carefully prepared by diplomatic negotiations. He asserted that a Soviet-British nonaggression pact would have "very little value" unless it contained provisions for enforcement. [See p. 50B3]

(In commenting on the deadlocked U.S.-Soviet-British talks in Geneva on suspension of nuclear tests, Pres. Eisenhower conceded that hopes for an effective agreement were "not as strong as they were in the past." He asserted that the West would agree to any reasonable Soviet proposal but that "a veto in any part of this process from the . . . control council" to inspection of "the suspected [detonation] areas at any moment" would defeat the plan. He said: "Frankly, we very, very definitely want some kind of an agreement. We want to ease the tensions of the world" but "we are going to be . . . firm" in demanding effective guarantees for a test suspension pact.) [See p. 34E2]

Humphrey Denies 'Lies.' Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) denied Feb. 6 that Soviet Premier Khrushchev had told the truth when he denounced Humphrey the previous day as a "prevaricator" for spreading "fairy tales" based on their Dec. 1, 1958 Kremlin meeting. Khrushchev rejected reports that he had categorized the Red Chinese system of communes as "reactionary" or had discussed any other "confidential" matter in the Kremlin meeting. Humphrey charged Feb. 6 that Khrushchev's denial betrayed "a high degree of insecurity" in Soviet relations with China. He reiterated that Khrushchev had described the commune as an "old-fashioned," "reactionary" concept that did not work because of the lack of "incentive" for its inhabitants. [See pp. 55C1, 9E2; Vol. XVIII, 397F1-398B1]

USSR Denies News of Airmen. The Soviet Tass news agency denied Feb. 16 that any of 11 crewmen missing from a U.S. Air Force transport allegedly shot down over Soviet Armenia Sept. 2, 1958 were "in the Soviet Union."

The Tass statement contained the first mention in the Soviet press of an American tape recording of Soviet pilots' radio conversation during the alleged attack. Tass reiterated the Soviet contention that the recording was "a gross forgery designed for naive people." It said the Russians had no knowledge of the fate of any crewmen from the U.S. plane except 6 dead fliers whose bodies were returned to the U.S. It rejected American contentions that articles published by the newspaper Soviet Aviation proved that the attack had taken place. Tass said responsibility for the fliers' deaths rested "with those who ordered the American plane to violate the frontiers of the Soviet Union."

The Moscow newspaper Izvestia reported Feb. 18 that Soviet crash investigators had recovered from the U.S. plane's wreckage "remnants of special technical apparatus whereby the plane could not lose its course." It declared that the plane must have been flown into Soviet airspace deliberately. [See p. 41B1]

(A Soviet State Security Com. announcement published Feb. 15 by Izvestia charged that "several groups of agents of the American & Turkish intelligence" had been "dropped into the USSR" but had been captured by Georgian security authorities. Izvestia said that the agents, all apparently Turkish, would be tried as spies.) [See Vol. XVII, p. 427C1]

A-Ban Talks Deadlocked. A continuing deadlock in U.S.-British-Soviet talks in Geneva on proposals for a treaty to ban nuclear weapon tests was ascribed Feb. 24 by U.S. delegate Wadsworth to the USSR's "monstrous suspicion" of Western proposals for enforcement of the treaty. The stalemate was blamed on (1) Russia's insistance that nuclear test-control posts be staffed by nationals of the country in which posts were situated, with 4 or 5 foreign "controllers" assigned to each, and (2) Russia's apparent fears that a 7-nation control commission would be dominated by pro-Western nations. [See pp. 34E2-D3, 26C1, 18A3]

A slight Soviet concession to Western demands for a genuinely international test-control & inspection system was indicated in Soviet chief delegate Tsarapkin's agreement Feb. 20 to the assignment of foreign controllers to operational duties at each control post. Tsarapkin had made clear Feb. 13 that the USSR could have no confidence in a non-Soviet international control staff. He had proposed Feb. 11 that the 7-nation control commission be equally balanced between East & West—3 permanent seats to be occupied by the U.S., Britain & USSR, 2 seats by nations "friendly to the Soviet Union," one by a pro-Western country & one by a politically neutral nation.

A Soviet Foreign Ministry statement Feb. 7 accused the West of seeking a "veiled veto power" in its demands for an international test control commission dominated by Western countries. The statement presumably was meant as a reply to an American denunciation Feb. 3 of Soviet efforts to secure a veto over the control commission & detection system. Russia's Feb. 7 statement warned that the USSR "cannot agree to decisions on questions concerning its security being passed by a commission in which the majority of votes would be held by Western powers belonging to the aggressive NATO bloc."

Detection Satellite Urged. Dr. Hans A. Bethe of Pres. Eisenhower's Science Advisory Com., in secret testimony disclosed Feb. 19 by the Senate Disarmament Subcom., said that an effective East-West treaty to ban nuclear tests should provide for use of earth satellites to detect nuclear explosions in outer space. Bethe said it now seemed "entirely feasible" to equip satellites with instruments that could detect & warn of radiations produced by such explosions. Bethe also suggested that the proposed ground detection system be bolstered by (1) seismographs placed in 6,000-ft. pits to eliminate surface interference; (2) a supplemental network of unmanned seismic stations 100 mi. apart, & (3) use of seismographs specifically designed to detect shock waves produced by nuclear explosions. [See p. 18F3]

(The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 11 that a special group of the President's Science Advisory Com. had been assigned to survey recommendation for improving the nuclear test detection system suggested by the 1958 Geneva conference of nuclear experts. The group, headed by Pres. Lloyd V. Berkner of Associated Universities, Inc., was said to be considering whether unmanned, automatic seismic detection stations could reinforce the proposed detection network. The commerce Dept. disclosed Feb. 11 that an unmanned seismic station, capable of detecting nuclear tests, had been put into operation near Tucson, Ariz., by the U.S. Coast & Geodetic Survey.)

(Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey [D., Minn.] & Bourke B. Hickenlooper [R., Ia.) suggested Jan. 28 that the USSR might already have detonated a nuclear explosion somewhere in Communist China. Commenting on testimony [disclosed Feb. 7] before Senate Disarmament Subcom. hearings on nuclear test detection, Humphrey said that the Chinese blast had been recorded seismically and classified as equivalent to 8,000 tons of TNT. Hickenlooper described the blast as "a big explosion, alleged to be high explosive." Experts testifying agreed that small nuclear detonations could be hidden in Red China unless a test detection corps had access to Chinese territory.) [See Vol. XVIII, p. 114D1]

Radiation Victims Saved. 5 Yugoslav nuclear scientists who had been exposed to presumably lethal radiation doses were discharged as apparently cured by the Curie Hospital in Paris Feb. 14 after the first successful transplants of human bone marrow to be reported. The 5 & a 6th scientist who died were accidentally subjected to 500-roentgen doses of gamma rays Oct. 15, 1958 while working on an experimental atomic reactor in Vinca, Yugoslavia. [See p. 2A2]

The U.S. Atomic Energy Comm. confirmed Feb. 17 that a sample of 1957 Minnesota wheat, discovered by

Facts on File is published weekly by Facts on File, Inc., 119 W. 57th St., New York 19, N. Y. (COlumbus 5-2011-2). Entered as 2d class matter June 24, 1941 at the Post Office in New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879. Subscription $95 a year; Yearbooks (bound volumes) from 1942—$25 each. Cumulative Index published twice a month. Copyright 1959 by Facts on File, Inc. Edw. Van Westerborg, Pres.-Treas.; Fred McGhee, Secy.-Editor; Bernard Messinger, Business Manager.

a state commission appointed by Gov. Orville Freeman, had contained 113 micro-microcuries of radioactive strontium-90 per kilogram—higher than the 80-micro-microcurie level recognized by the Natl. Com. on Radiation Protection & Measurement as the maximum permissible radiation dosage per kilogram of food for human consumption. The AEC said, however, that Minnesota wheat radiation averages for the 1956-58 crops had been 51 micro-microcuries. [See p. 2B2; Vol. XVIII, 353G2]

OTHER WORLD NEWS

Cyprus

3-Power Accord Signed. An "agreed foundation for the final settlement of the problem of Cyprus" was signed in London Feb. 19 by Prime Mins. Macmillan of Britain, Menderes of Turkey & Karamanlis of Greece.

The agreement confirmed provisions of the Feb. 11 Greek-Turkish Zurich accord on establishment of a free Cyprus republic. It also was signed by Archbishop Makarios III for the Greek Cypriot community & by Fazil Kutchuk for the Turkish Cypriot community.

Final terms of the agreement, made public Feb. 23 in a British White paper & in simultaneous Greek & Turkish Govt. announcements, were reached in London talks Feb. 17-18 among Makarios, Kutchuk and Foreign Mins. Lloyd of Britain, Zorlu of Turkey & Evangelos of Greece. [See p. 42B-G3]

The British administration on Cyprus ended a 4-year state of emergency Feb. 22 and freed 908 political prisoners, reportedly all that remained in the island's 3 detention camps. Gov. Hugh Foot said Feb. 24 that amnesty would be granted to all Cypriots imprisoned for terrorist offenses and to Greek & Turkish Cypriot terrorists still at large.

Prime Min. Macmillan hailed the Cyprus accord Feb. 19 as "a victory for reason & cooperation." He told the House of Commons it had removed "the source of bitterness & tension" & would "enable us & all our allies & the people of Cyprus to concentrate on working together for peace & freedom." Macmillan's statement was greeted with derision by the opposition. Labor Party leader Hugh Gaitskell said Macmillan's Govt. deserved "particular credit for eating so many words & even inviting Archbishop Makarios to the [London] conference." [See Vol. XVIII, p. 206G1; XVII, 236G1-A2, 63D3; XVI, 191D1, 90A2]

Cypriot Republic Set. The Greek-Turkish Zurich accords provided for the creation of a Cypriot republic by Feb. 19, 1960 on the following basis:

- Cyprus would have "a presidential regime, the president being Greek & the vice president Turkish, elected by universal suffrage by the Greek & Turkish communities . . . respectively." The president & vice president would serve for 5 years & would be empowered to designate "a council of ministers [cabinet] composed of 7 Greek ministers & 3 Turkish ministers," with one of the Turkish ministers to hold the foreign affairs, defense or finance portfolio. The cabinet would make all decisions by absolute majority but would be subject to veto by the president or vice president.
- "Legislative authority shall be vested in a House of Representatives elected for a period of 5 years by universal suffrage of each community separately in the proportion of 70% for the Greek community & 30% for the Turkish community." House decisions & laws would be voted by a simple majority but would be subject to return or veto by either the president or the vice president. The president & vice president would possess final veto rights "on any law or decision concerning foreign affairs" except those dealing with military alliance & defense. They would be empowered to submit any law considered discriminatory against Greeks or Turks to a Supreme Constitutional Court for annulment or confirmation.
- "Each community shall have its communal chamber composed of a number of representatives which it shall . . . determine." Communal chambers would "exercise authority in all religious, educational, cultural & teaching questions" and to "impose taxes & levies on members of their community to provide for their needs." The communal chambers would administer "producers & consumers cooperatives & credit establishments" & would supervise "municipalities composed of one community only."
- "The civil service shall be composed as to 70% of Greeks & as to 30% of Turks," with this division applied "in all grades of the civil service" where practicable. In areas "where one of the 2 communities is in a majority approaching 100%, the . . . local administration . . . shall be composed solely of officials belonging to that community." The Cyprus army would number 2,000 men, 60% of them Greek & 40% of them Turkish. Security forces (gendarmerie & police) would number 2,000 and would be 70% Greek & 30% Turkish. The heads & deputy heads of the army, police & gendarmerie would be appointed by the president. One military chief would be Turkish, and all chiefs & their deputies would be members of different communities.

Guarantee & Alliance. A Cyprus defense agreement and guarantees against Greek Cypriot efforts to unify with Greece or Turkish Cypriot attempts to partition the island were contained in 2 draft treaties negotiated in the Feb. 17-18 London talks and made public Feb. 23.

The Treaty of Guarantee, to be signed by Cyprus, Britain, Greece & Turkey, contained Cypriot assurances "not to participate . . . in any political or economic union with any state" or to permit efforts that would lead to "partition of the island." Britain, Greece & Turkey pledged common action to prevent merger or partition but each retained the right to act alone if common action proved impossible.

A Treaty of Alliance, to be signed by Cyprus, Greece & Turkey, pledged common defense measures and committed Greece & Turkey to defend Cyprus against any attack. It provided for establishment of "a tripartite headquarters" on Cyprus with personnel to include 950 Greek Army troops & 650 Turkish Army troops and command to be rotated annually among Cypriot, Greek & Turkish generals.

British Enclaves Retained. A British Govt. declaration made public Feb. 23 accepted the transfer to the Cyprus republic of sovereignty over all Cypriot territory except that contained in 2 British military enclaves on the Akrotiri Peninsula & Larnaca Bay. The declaration made clear that Britain would retain sovereignty over the 2 areas, totalling 65 sq. mi., and would retain defense & access rights to Famagusta port facilities, the Nicosia airfield & other Cyprus military & service installations necessary to maintenance of the enclaves. Britain also retained rights to unrestricted use of Cypriot airspace and to jurisdiction over British defense personnel.

Transfer of Power. Britain, Greece, Turkey & the 2 Cypriot communities agreed to begin "at once" "measures leading to the transfer of sovereignty in Cyprus." They pledged creation of a Cyprus constitution & the completion of legislative & presidential elections to assure establishment of the Cyprus republic by Feb. 19, 1960.

They ordered the immediate creation of (1) "a joint commission in Cyprus" responsible for "completing a draft constitution for the . . . republic of Cyprus"; (2) "a transitional committee in Cyprus with responsibility for drawing up plans for adapting & reorganizing the governmental machinery . . . for the transfer of authority" to the Cypriot republic; (3) "a joint committee in London" responsible for "preparing the final treaties giving effect to the conclusions of the London conference" and for studies of "economic problems arising from the creation of an independent . . . Cyprus."

Menderes in Accident. The Cyprus settlement was achieved despite the crash near London Feb. 17 of a Turkish National Airlines plane carrying Prime Min. Menderes to the talks. Menderes, 60, & 9 other persons survived, but 15 other passengers were killed when the airliner, diverted from London airport by fog, crashed as it attempted to land at Gatwick airport, 25 mi. south of London. Turkish officials killed in the crash included Press Min. Server Somuncuoglu, Turkish Cabt. Chief Muzaffer Ersu, Dir. Serif Arzik of the Anatolian News Agency, Mng. Dir. Abdullah Parla of the Turkish Natl. Airlines, and Ilhan Savut & Guner Turkmen of the Turkish Foreign Office.

Makarios Exile Ended. Archbishop Makarios' exile from Cyprus, ordered in 1956, was rescinded Feb. 24 by Gov. Foot. Makarios, deported by the British for his alleged encouragement of the Greek Cypriot terrorist cam-

paign for enosis (union with Greece), was to return to Cyprus to become the Greek Cypriot representative on the transitional committee preparing for the transfer of sovereignty to the Cyprus republic.

Makarios had arrived in London Feb. 15 to join the final talks on a Cyprus settlement. Accompanied by members of the Greek Cypriot Ethnarchy Council, Makarios had presented firm objections Feb. 18 to the continued presence of British troops on Cyprus and the entry of additional Greek & Turkish forces, to the 70%-30% division of the Cypriot House of Representatives between Greek & Turkish Cypriots and to the division of the Cyprus cabinet among 7 Greek & 3 Turkish members. Makarios, however, withdrew his protests & signed the accord Feb. 19 when the Greek Govt. delegation made clear its refusal to support him.

Makarios told a London news conference Feb. 23 that the Cyprus republic would not join NATO but would seek membership in the UN. He said that he would not seek the presidency of Cyprus but would accept the post if it were offered to him. He predicted that Col. George Grivas, commander of Greek Cypriot EOKA terrorists, would have a "great role" in Cyprus' future. [See p. 14B1; Vol. XVIII, 311E1, 269C2, 246C1; XVI, 283C3, 81B1]

●

Red China Vs. Quemoy Talks. Communist China's refusal to discuss a settlement of the Quemoy-Matsu offshore island dispute was disclosed to the U.S. Senate Disarmament Subcom. Feb. 23 by Water S. Robertson, assistant state secretary for far eastern affairs.

In testifying on the need for inclusion of Red China in any "sound & workable" disarmament pact or nuclear test ban, Robertson said that Red China, in Warsaw negotiations with U.S. Amb.-to-Poland Jacob D. Beam, had refused to "negotiate on the offshore islands because to them the offshore islands are peanuts." "What they want," he warned, "is to get rid of a rival Chinese Govt. on Taiwan [Formosa]. Their sina qua non is that we get out of the Taiwan Strait & . . . out of the Western Pacific."

Robertson opposed suggestions by Charles Burton Marshal, formerly of the State Dept.'s Policy Planning Staff, that the U.S. take advantage of the current lull in the Formosa Strait to negotiate a Nationalist Chinese withdrawal from the offshore islands in return for a Red Chinese guarantee of Formosa's security. Robertson said that even if the U.S. could force the Nationalist Govt. to evacuate the offshore islands, there was "not the slightest evidence that you could satisfy the Communist Chinese because their objective is Taiwan." [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 423A3, 374E2, 355D3, 345C2, F3, 329F2, F3]

Gen. Wang Shu-ming, Nationalist Chinese chief of staff, told the N.Y. Times Feb. 24 that there had been no reduction of Nationalist forces on the offshore islands since the Communist shore batteries began their renewed bombardment of the islands in Aug. 1958. Wang asserted that Nationalist strength on the 6-island Quemoy defense complex remained as publicly stated at 80,000 troops & 40,000 civilians. He said that recent Washington reports of a 20,000-man reduction in the Quemoy garrison were "absolutely groundless." He estimated that Red Chinese forces on the mainland facing the islands had been increased from 200,000 men to 300,000, "including air & naval personnel."

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Mexico Visit. Pres. Eisenhower visited Mexican Pres. Adolfo Lopez Mateos in Acapulco, Mex. Feb. 19-20. They announced in a joint statement Feb. 20 that they had agreed to cooperate in building the $100 million Diablo Dam on the Rio Grande near Del Rio, Tex. The dam was to be 250 feet high & 6½ miles long and was to supplement the Falcon Dam, nearly 100 miles southeast of the new project.

Mr. Eisenhower had flown to Acapulco from Bergstrom Air Base, Tex. early Feb. 19. The 2 presidents conferred informally during an afternoon cruise on Lopez' yacht Feb. 19, met with ex-British Prime Min. Anthony Eden at a dinner given by Lopez at the Mirador Hotel the same evening and conferred Feb. 20 at the Pierre Marques Hotel, where Mr. Eisenhower was lodged. Pres. Eisenhower left Acapulco by plane just before midnight Feb. 20 and arrived back in Washington Feb. 21.

The 2 presidents' joint statement Feb. 20 said they had agreed: (a) "that their governments should cooperate & consult together" in efforts to protect both countries' interests in cotton, "Mexico's major export commodity & one of great importance" to the U.S.; (b) "that both countries should continue to study ways to reach a multilateral solution" to the lead & zinc problem; (c) "to plan a coordinated attack on the screwworm problem" and "to explore the feasibility of a joint program of eradication, utilizing radioactive isotopes." [See p. 51F-G2]

'Ike' for Keeping Dulles. Pres. Eisenhower told reporters Feb. 18 that as long as State Secy. Dulles "believes that he is in shape to carry on, he is exactly the person I want" to run the State Department. Mr. Eisenhower said Dulles' doctors had "assured me there is nothing" in Dulles' recurrence of cancer "that is going to touch his heart & his head." He said Dulles had been his "closest associate" & "principal assistant" in conducting foreign affairs and that "I know of no man . . . in the world that has equalled his wisdom & his knowledge in this whole complicated business." "I have not discussed with anyone the possibility of his successor," the President added. In the face of some Democratic suggestions that Dulles be replaced, Mr. Eisenhower told GOP Congressional leaders Feb. 24 that it was "my responsibility."

Sen. Stuart Symington (D., Mo.) urged in St. Louis Feb. 21 that a new State Secretary be appointed promptly because "I don't think Dulles can run the State Department from a hospital, and we know it has not been run from the White House." Symington said he prayed for Dulles' "rapid recovery." Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.), supporting Symington's suggestion, said Feb. 22, "We need a Secretary of State, not an Acting Secretary, at any conference with the Russians."

Democrats opposing an immediate replacement of the State Secretary included: Senate Democratic whip Mike Mansfield (Mont.), who said Feb. 22 that Dulles "is almost indispensable at this time" and that he hoped Dulles, "with his great knowledge, his capacity for leadership & his understanding of the situation, will be able to continue to lead the Western nations"; Sen. John F. Kennedy (Mass.), who said on CBS-TV's "Face the Nation" that a decision should be delayed for a week or 10 days because "for Mr. Dulles to disappear from the scene would have severe consequences"; Chrmn. J. William Fulbright (Ark.) of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee; Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.), who had returned to the Senate Feb. 12 after apparently successful treatment for cancer with the announcement that he was dedicating himself to aiding medical research; Chrmn. Thomas E. Morgan (Pa.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, a physician, who said in an interview published in the N.Y. Herald Tribune Feb. 24 that Dulles should stay "in office as long as he is physically able, even if he is in the hospital," because, "unfortunately," the U.S. had had "a one-man foreign office . . . for the last 6 years" and there was no time to prepare a successor for the foreign ministers' conference on Germany. Morgan opposed "one-man operation" & "the indispensable-man theory" but lauded Dulles' contribution to world peace and said his illness "has highlighted what a valuable public official he has been."

Treatment of Dulles by X-ray started Feb. 20. Pres. Eisenhower visited Dulles at Walter Reed Hospital Feb. 21, less than 3 hours after the President had returned from his trip to Mexico, and visited him again Feb. 23. [See pp. 50F2-51C1]

●

CONGRESS

Proxmire Rebels. Sen. William Proxmire (D., Wis.) attacked the Senate Democratic leadership of Sen. Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.) in a Senate speech Feb. 23. Proxmire, the first Democrat to do this since Johnson became leader 6 years previously, charged that Johnson let rank-&-file Democratic Senators have "literally nothing to do with determining the legislative program & policies of this

party." He said Johnson had called only 2 party conferences in the 1½ years Proxmire had been in the Senate, apparently had used them only to express his own views and had kept legislative policy & program off the agenda. Proxmire, speaking during Johnson's absence, said he would talk again on the same subject.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D., Ore.) told Proxmire that before Proxmire "was elected to a 6-year term, [Proxmire] probably 'buttered up' the majority leader more than any other Senator." Neuberger said Johnson had helped persuade him (Neuberger) to yield a Senate Agriculture Committee post to Proxmire in 1958 on the assumption that service on the committee would help Proxmire in the 1958 election. (Proxmire had complained in a Wisconsin TV interview Feb. 14 that Johnson had kept him off the Senate Finance Committee, presumably because Proxmire had sponsored legislation that would have decreased oil depletion allowances benefiting Texas oil men.)

Democratic Sens. Wayne Morse (Ore.) & Joseph S. Clark Jr. (Pa.) announced Feb. 24 their support for Proxmire's demand for more rank-&-file consultation on Senate Democratic policy. Clark emphasized, however, that he was a "strong supporter" of Johnson's leadership. [See pp. 28G1-29B2, 3G3-4G1]

Housing Bills. A $2.675 billion omnibus housing bill (S57) was passed by 60-28 Senate vote (47 D. & 13 R. vs. 18 R. & 10 D.) and sent to the House Feb. 5. The measure was a modification of legislation introduced Jan. 9 by Chrmn. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) of the Senate Banking Committee's Housing Subcommittee. Pres. Eisenhower had sought to hold the program to about $1.6 billion.

Major cuts in the original Sparkman bill were made on the Senate floor Feb. 4-5 under the guidance of Senate Democratic leader Lyndon B. Johnson (Tex.), who seemed anxious to avoid the Presidential veto that could be expected for a "big-spending" measure. Johnson said the bill would add only $135 million to the fiscal 1960 budget since most of the increase would be chargeable to later budgets.

The bill would: (a) provide $2.1 billion in urban renewal grants at the rate of $350 million a year for 6 years; (b) require an increase in urban renewal spending by an additional $150 million a year if the volume of applications justified this; (c) finance 51,000 new public housing units; (d) raise the 4¾% interest ceiling on GI housing loans to 5¼%; (e) raise the 4½% interest maximum on FHA-insured rental, cooperative rental & military housing to 5½% and raise the 5% interest ceiling on cooperative sales housing to 6% with the proviso that 5% could be exceeded in either category only when the FHA commissioner stipulated that market conditions made higher rates necessary; (f) authorize $150 million of direct housing loans to veterans in rural areas; (g) authorize loans of $300 million for college housing & $125 million for college classrooms; (h) authorize the FHA to insure $10 billion of new mortgages in fiscal 1960; (i) lower the 10% minimum down payment required for cooperative housing to 3%; (j) raise the $20,000 maximum on federally insured mortgages for 2-family homes to $25,000; (k) extend FHA home improvement loan insurance for one more year to Sept. 30, 1960; (l) restore the requirement that the Federal National Mortgage Association buy government-insured mortgages at par; (m) liberalize mortgage insurance on housing for the elderly.

The Administration's $1.6 billion housing bill, introduced by Sen. Wallace F. Bennett (R., Utah) Jan. 21, would have provided no new authorizations for public or college housing. It would have: (1) granted $1.35 billion for urban renewal at the rate of $250 million a year for the first 3 years & $200 million a year for the next 3; (2) cut the financing of urban renewal from the current ratio of 2 federal dollars for each local dollar to an equally matching basis in 3 years; (3) raised ceilings for one & 2-family home mortgages insurable by the FHA; (4) ended the FHA's overall insurance ceiling; (5) liberalized FHA mortgage insurance on housing for the elderly. [See p. 22B-F2]

School Legislation. Health-Education-Welfare Secy. Arthur S. Flemming sent House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D., Tex.) Feb. 19 a proposed federal aid program that, he said, could spur the construction of $5 billion worth of school & college classrooms & other facilities in the next 5 years. He said this Administration plan would cost the federal government about $100 million a year for 25 years.

The program, divided into 2 bills, was introduced in the Senate by Sens. John Sherman Cooper (R., Ky.) & Winston L. Prouty (R., Vt.). The legislation consisted of a measure (S1016) designed to get 75,000 elementary & secondary school classrooms built at a total cost of $3 billion and a bill (S1017) to spur the construction of $2 billion worth of college classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories & other facilities.

Under the Administration's school bill, a needy school district could issue bonds to finance construction, and the federal & state governments each would pay 50% of whatever part of the principal & interest the school district was unable to pay. After the debt was retired, the school district for 10 years would use 50% of its excess revenues, if any, to repay the federal share, with interest.

Under the college bill, a College Facilities Guaranty Fund would guarantee non-tax-exempt (but not tax-exempt) bonds, and the federal government would pay off 25% of the principal (but not the interest) of long-term construction loans.

Flemming Feb. 17 lauded & agreed to study a proposal by Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R., N.Y.) that needy school districts be required to raise teacher pay before they received aid under the Administration bill. Javits Feb. 2 had introduced a bill (S863) to provide $3.8 billion of federal aid in 5 years for building schools & raising teacher salaries. He said the grants, on a matching basis, would generate more than $10 billion in education spending in the period.

An $11½ billion Democratic bill was introduced Jan. 9 by Chrmn. James E. Murray (Mont.) of the Senate Education Subcommittee & 20 co-sponsors. Designed to increase teacher pay as well as aid school construction, it would provide federal payments to the states for each school-age child (5 to 17) of $25 for the first year, $50 the 2d, $75 the 3d & $100 each year thereafter. The Murray bill was indorsed at a subcommittee hearing Feb. 4 by Ruth Stout of Topeka, Kan., president of the National Education Association.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D., Minn.) introduced Feb. 17 a bill (S1087) to start a federal college scholarship program costing $46 million & aiding 46,000 students the first year and rising to $184 million by the 4th year. He also proposed legislation to give income tax credits of up to

Business & Financial Summary

Week Ended Feb. 21

	This Week	Last Week	Year Ago
FINANCE:			
U.S. Treasury—			
Monetary gold stocks	*$20,475	*$20,476	*$22,785
Currency circulation	*$31,205	*$31,193	*$30,642
Banks—			
Com'l & ind'l loans§	**$29,571	*$29,567	*$29,806
Agricultural loans§	**$585	*$587	*$443
N.Y. bank clearings	$14,677,639,179	$9,627,539,654	$13,645,800,671
England note circulation	*£2,001.133	*£2,006.128	*£1,959.124
N.Y. Stock Exchange—			
Stock sales (shares)	18,504,770	14,792,690	9,201,349
Stock avgs. (100 stocks)**	231.73	228.27	184.41
Bond sales (par value)	$32,280,000	$30,560,000	$22,974,500
Bond avgs. (30 bonds)**	87.94	87.85	89.45
INDUSTRY:			
Auto output (cars & trucks)†	146,871	140,398	107,460
Crude oil (bbl. daily)	[b]7,154,820	7,213,320	6,851,985
Soft-coal output (tons)	[c]8,300,000	8,585,000	7,460,000
Electric output (kwh.)	*[b]13,156	*13,292	*12,417
Carloadings (cars)	[b]567,134	565,397	533,186
	Jan.	**Dec. 1958**	**Jan. 1958**
Ind'l output§¶	143	142	133
Steel output (tons)	9,312,000	8,710,552	6,753,902
PRICES:	**This Week**	**Last Week**	**Year Ago**
Wheat (bu.)	$2.38⅝	$2.39¼	$2.59½
Corn (bu.)	$1.48⅞	$1.49	$1.47⅜
Cotton (lb.)	$.356	$.357	$.3595
Steel scrap avg. (ton)	$43.83	$43.83	$37.33
Wholesale food index‡	[d]$6.16	$6.17	$6.59
Weekly whlsl. index (BLS)¶	[d]119.4	119.4	119.1
BUSINESS:			
Dept. store sales§¶	[b]111	108	103
Failures (Feb. 12)‡	292	271	319

*In millions **N.Y. Herald Tribune †Ward's estimate ‡Dun & Bradstreet ¶1947-49=100 §Fed. Reserve Board [a]Member banks, 94 cities, Feb. 11 [b]Feb. 14 [c]Feb. 7 [d]Feb. 17

$450 to parents with children in college. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 417D2, 223A-D3]

Bills to repeal the loyalty-oath requirement of the National Defense Education Act of 1958 were introduced in the Senate Jan. 30 by Sens. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.) & Joseph S. Clark (D., Pa.) and in the House Feb. 19 by Reps. Frank Thompson Jr. (D., N.J.) & Peter Frelinghuysen Jr. (R., N.J.). Chrmn. Graham A. Barden (D., N.C.) of the House Education & Labor Committee pledged Feb. 19 to resist repeal "with every energy that is in me." The 1958 act required students to sign affidavits before getting federal loans. Thompson said the presidents of Yale, Harvard & other colleges had refused to take part in the loan program while the oath was required. Education Commissioner Lawrence G. Derthick, testifying before the House committee Feb. 19, agreed with HEW Secy. Flemming's Dec. 15 statement that the oath served no useful purpose. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 277D3, 282D3]

Relatives on Payroll. Reporters checking House records discovered Feb. 19-20 that at least 125 relatives of more than 60 Representatives had been put by the Congressmen on their publicly-paid office payrolls.

Among freshmen Representatives, the highest salary to a relative—$13,344.62, the maximum permitted by law—was listed for Marilyn Wolf, 29, wife of Rep. Leonard G. Wolf (D., Ia.) & mother of 3 children. Wolf said she ran his office and was "indispensable."

The most controversial relative employed was Steven A. Carter, 19, son of Rep. Steven V. Carter (D., Ia.) & a part-time pre-law student at George Washington University. His pay was listed at $11,872.26 a year. Carter, a cancer patient whose treatment required many absences, said his son filled in for him, worked about 40 hours a week handling his public relations, was his most valuable employe*, was "my alter ego."

Some other Congressional relatives & their annual Congressional salaries: Charles Taber, on the staff of Rep. John Taber (R., N.Y.), $13,345; Willie Harris, on the staff of Rep. Oren Harris (D., Ark.), $13,345; Norma Ruth Patman, on the staff of Rep. Wright Patman (D., Tex.), $13,263 to $13,345; Eileen Levering, wife of Rep. Robert W. Levering (D., O.), $12,527.20; Helen W. Simpson, on the staff of Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R., Pa.), $13,345; Lee A. Auchincloss, wife of Rep. James C. Auchincloss (R., N.J.), $12,364; Allison B. Rains, wife of Rep. Albert Rains (D., Ala.), $10,565; Marguerite Osmers, wife of Rep. Frank C. Osmers Jr. (R., N.J.), $9,362 to $10,042; Charleen Hargis, wife of Rep. Denver D. Hargis (D., Kan.), $8,192 to $10,041.81; Janet Simpson, 28, daughter of Rep. Edna Simpson (R., Ill.), $7,438.51; Olive Daddario, sister of Rep. Emilio Q. Daddario (D., Conn.), $7,815.31; Nancy Smith Brown, on the staff of Rep. Clarence J. Brown (R., O.), $6,873; Milton W. Glenn Jr., son of Rep. Milton W. Glenn (R., N.J.), $5,931; Raymond A. Price, on the staff of Rep. Melvin Price (D., Ill.), $5,178; Ida L. Addonizio, on the staff of Rep. Hugh J. Addonizio (D., N.J.), $4,989 to $5,178; Martha Rivers, wife of Rep. Ralph Rivers (D., Alaska), $4,800; Mary Harmon, wife of Rep. Randall S. Harmon (D., Ind.), $4,424.16 for running his district office in Muncie, Ind., where their 3 children were in school; Mrs. Mamie Shipley, mother of Rep. George E. Shipley (D., Ill.), $4,236; Bertha Meyer, wife of Rep. William H. Meyer (D., Vt.), $4,047.37.

* Rein J. Vander Zee, 30, ex-FBI agent who managed Carter's office, was paid $8,349.24 a year.

Senate secrecy made it difficult to find out the salaries of relatives Senators had put on the payroll.

(The House voted Jan. 12, with only Rep. Ross Bass [D., Tenn.] objecting, to let ousted House GOP leader Joseph W. Martin Jr. [Mass.] keep the publicly-paid chauffeur & limousine that had been assigned to him as minority leader and to give him an extra $26,000 a year to employ aides in addition to those Representatives normally were permitted to hire at government expense.) [See p. 3F1-D3]

Negro Denied Job as Page. James Avery Johnson Jr., 14, came to Washington Jan. 28 in the belief that Rep. Barrett O'Hara (D., Ill.) had arranged for him to become the first Negro employed as a page by either house of Congress. But he was quickly informed that all the vacancies had been filled. Chrmn. Frances E. Walter (D., Pa.) of the House Patronage Committee denied that race was an issue in the matter. Reps. James Roosevelt (D., Calif.), William H. Ayres (R., O.), Quentin Burdick (D., N.D.), Martha W. Griffiths (D., Mich.) & Byron Johnson (D., Colo.) hired Johnson Feb. 24, effective Mar. 1, as a messenger—with duties similar to those of a page. This would enable him to enroll in the Capitol Page School, which already had 2 Negro students, both Supreme Court pages.

●

Carl Braden, field secretary of the Southern Conference Educational Fund & an advocate of racial integration, was convicted in U.S. district court in Atlanta Jan. 21 on contempt-of-Congress charges for having refused in July 1958 to answer questions of a House Un-American Activities subcommittee. He accused the committee of harassing integrationists. U.S. Judge Boyd Sloan Feb. 2 imposed 12-month contempt sentences on Braden & on Frank Wilkinson of Los Angeles, secretary of the Citizens Committee to Preserve American Freedom.

POLITICS

Kennedy Vs. Church-State Tie. Sen. John F. Kennedy (D., Mass.), the first Roman Catholic since Alfred E. Smith considered a strong contender for a Presidential nomination, revealed Feb. 17 his belief that strict "separation of church & state is fundamental to our American concept & heritage & should remain so." His views appeared in the Mar. 3 issue of Look.

Whatever an officeholder's "religion in private life," Kennedy said, "nothing takes precedence over his oath to uphold the Constitution & its parts." He declared himself "flatly opposed to appointment of an ambassador to the Vatican" because of "the divisive effect at home." He said: the use of federal funds to support parochial schools was unconstitutional; he opposed federal government "support to sustain any church or its schools"; in "such fringe matters as buses, lunches & other services, the issue is primarily social & economic & not religious," and "each case must be judged on its merits."

Kennedy noted that in Congress he had opposed positions of Catholic groups & hierarchy members by favoring aid to Yugoslavia & Soviet satellites and backing Dr. James B. Conant as ambassador to West Germany.

Kennedy's views were criticized editorially in the Ave Maria, national Roman Catholic magazine published by the Holy Cross Fathers at the University of Notre Dame. The editorial, in the Mar. 7 issue (made public Feb. 23), said: Kennedy's attitude was "unrealistic" & "dangerous"; "something . . . take[s] precedence over the obligation to uphold the Constitution —namely conscience."

Kennedy refused in a CBS-TV "Face the Nation" interview Feb. 22 to tell whether he would seek the 1960 Presidential nomination. He said "1960 would be an appropriate time" to announce such a plan, that he was "not a candidate at this time." [See p. 27F3; Vol. XVIII, 417G2, 377D1]

'Ike' Leadership Questioned. Pres. Eisenhower called on Republicans Jan. 22 for "unremitting effort" in their political work. In a message read at the opening of a 2-day GOP National Committee meeting in Des Moines, Ia., Mr. Eisenhower said this effort "must go on 365 days a year," that "only 658 days remain until the next national election," and "we must make each of them count." "We must give to . . . millions of Americans . . . a clear understanding of our long-range objectives," the President said.

Following the message, national committee members applauded Chrmn. Richard M. Simpson (Pa.) of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee as he challenged "the White House to give us some of that 'unremitting' political, planned effort on behalf of the Republican Party." He called "upon the White House to state this long-range purpose of the Republican Party, to give us a statement of the principles for which we can stand." He indicated that he considered it Pres. Eisenhower's fault that "good, honest Republicans" had to ask, "For what does the party stand?"

Mr. Eisenhower told reporters Jan. 28 that criticism from within the party could be expected by any leader who believed in "moderate government" because by taking this position, he made himself "subject to attack from both sides." He said anybody who did not know what his Administration stood for had not read the GOP platforms & his State-of-the-Union mesasges carefully enough. [See p. 12A2; Vol. XVIII, 417G1]

1958 Vote. The N.Y. Times reported Feb. 1 that House Democratic candidates received 25,641,104 votes and House GOP candidates 19,763,773 votes in the 1958 elections. The totals included figures for Alaska but not the vote cast for 5 unopposed Arkansas Democrats since, under state law, votes cast for them were not even counted. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 427G2]

Final reports filed with the House clerk revealed Jan. 13 that the GOP National Committee and GOP House & Senate campaign committees had collected contributions totaling $2,-

349,804 & spent $2,267,909 in the 1958 campaign whereas the corresponding Democratic committees had collected $1,239,480 & spent $1,268,734. Most expenditures of the AFL-CIO's Committee on Political Education—reported to total $570,000 Oct. 31—went to back Democrats. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 417B-C3, 409A3, 376F1]

A Vermont legislative recount Jan. 12 confirmed the election of Gov. Robert T. Stafford (R.) by 719 votes. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 367F4]

Texts for Business. U.S. Chamber of Commerce publication of 8 texts on practical politics was announced in Washington Jan. 29 by Arthur H. Motley, head of Parade Publications, Inc. The books comprised a short course that the chamber hoped would teach businessmen how to make themselves effective in politics. Motley said the books took no party line on any issue. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 376C3]

Revolt Vs. De Sapio. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex-Sen. Herbert H. Lehman & ex-Air Force Secy. Thomas K. Finletter announced in New York Jan. 22 the formation of a N.Y. Committee for Democratic Voters to wrest state party control from the "hands of old-style party professionals," specifically Carmine G. De Sapio, Tammany Hall leader & Democratic National Committee member. N.Y. Mayor Robert F. Wagner Feb. 9 announced his support of De Sapio. [See Vol. XVIII, pp. 285D3, 357A3]

FOREIGN

Africa

Nyasaland Unrest. British & African troops of the Central African Federation of Rhodesia & Nyasaland were flown to Nyasaland Feb. 20-21 to suppress riots & anti-government demonstrations begun Feb. 16 by African nationalists.

The troops were sent from neighboring Northern & Southern Rhodesia by Prime Min. Sir Roy Welensky of the Central African Federation after Africans had stormed a jail in northern Nyasaland & released its prisoners. Welensky warned Feb. 20 that the Federation possessed "adequate forces" to cope with the unrest and would "not hesitate to use them." He ordered mobilization of the Southern Rhodesia National Guard Feb. 23 to prevent the spread of nationalist unrest into Rhodesia.

The outbreak of violence in Nyasaland, a self-governing British protectorate with a population of 7,000 whites & 2.6 million Africans, was blamed by observers on an African nationalist campaign for the withdrawal of Nyasaland from the settler-dominated Central African Federation. Led by Secy. Gen. Hastings Banda of the African National Congress' Nyasaland branch, nationalists had demanded African self-rule and the linking of Nyasaland with Kenya, a British colony, & Tanganyika, a British-ruled UN trust territory.

African troops fired on nationalist mobs for the first time Feb. 24 in Lilongwe, Nyasaland Central Province, after police had failed to disperse rioters. One African was reported killed in the clash, which was ended when Rhodesian Air Force planes dropped tear-gas bombs on the mob. One African had been killed & 50 injured in clashes in Blantyre & Limbe, Nyasaland Feb. 22 when mobs fought police after protest meetings held by the African National Congress. Police had fired on Africans Feb. 21 in Fort Hill & Karonga as they sought to barricade airfields against the landing of airborne troops.

H. B. Chipembere, African member of the Nyasaland Legislative Council, called on the Blantyre meeting Feb. 22 to "show this stupid Nyasaland Govt. that we are prepared to die for our soil." He said that leaders of 32 African National Congress branches had attended the meeting despite "the threat of death" from police & troops. Gilbert Kumtumanji, retiring Congress provincial chairman, warned the meeting that "we will go ahead until we get out of the Federation & rule ourselves with Banda as prime minister." [See pp. 54E3, 46F1; Vol. XVIII, 270E2]

Secy. Gen. George Nyandoro of the African National Congress' Southern Rhodesian Branch was banned Feb. 18 from entering Nyasaland territory. He blamed Prime Min. Welensky for barring him in an affort to prevent African political development on a federal basis & cripple the African Nationalist Congress' opposition "to domination by him & white settlers."

Kenya Africans Warned. Elected white members of the Kenya Legislative Council warned Feb. 20 that they would defend the "achievements of the pioneers in Kenya" against being "undermined by irresponsible people to the detriment of all races & creeds."

A statement issued by Sir Alfred Vincent, chairman of the 13-member legislative group, declared that there would be "no abdication" of Govt. "responsibilities in Kenya." It rejected all African claims of preferential land rights in the rich "white highlands" now occupied by British settlers. (The 77-seat Legislative Council opened its 1959 session Feb. 20 despite a continued boycott by its 14 elected African members.) [See p. 54B2; Vol. XVIII, 370C1]

Congo Riots. More than 120 Africans were killed & 300 injured in fighting Feb. 16-18 between rival African political factions in Brazzaville, capital of the new Congo Republic.

The rioting, in which no Europeans were believed to have been involved, was halted Feb. 18 when French troops entered the Congo to reestablish order at the request of Premier Fulbert Youlou. Troops & police enforced a curfew in African areas of Brazzaville, a city of 107,000, including 7,000 Europeans, and arrested an estimated 500 persons Feb. 18-20 for complicity in the riots.

The fighting was blamed on the withdrawal of French administration from the Congo. It was limited to Balali tribal supporters of Premier Youlou's majority Dem. Union for the Defense of African Interests, and M'Bochi tribe backers of ex-Premier Jacques Opangault, head of the Socialist opposition Popular Congolese Party.* The riots began when Youlou had won Congo Assembly approval of his budget by a one-vote majority against Opangault's demands for new general elections. Balalis & M'Bochi attacked each other in the African Poto-Poto & Bacongo quarters of Brazzaville.

Opangault was arrested Feb. 20 and charged with "incitation to sedition, rebellion & pillage" for allegedly fomenting the riots.

Youlou, who proclaimed a new Congo constitution Feb. 21 following its unanimous adoption by the Assembly the previous day, told newsmen Feb. 24 that he would call new elections if the opposition agreed to prevent further bloodshed. [See pp. 53G3, 45F1; Vol. XVIII, 395C1]

LATIN AMERICA

Panama. A 3-day municipal crisis in Panama City ended Feb. 21 after National Guardsmen evicted members of a Citizens' Emergency Com. who had occupied the City Hall since Feb. 18. The committee had ousted the 15-man City Council Feb. 20 when the council was charged with corruption & mishandling of funds. Another council, sworn in by the committee Feb. 20, was replaced Feb. 21 by one designated by Provincial Gov. José Cajar Escala.

The incident began Feb. 17 when radio station owner-commentator Raymond Pereira denounced the councilors at a rally. During a broadcast next day, Pereira was attacked & beaten by Councilman Mario Velasquez & 5 other men. An estimated 5,000 persons who had heard the broadcast and Pereira's appeal for a mass meeting then marched on City Hall & seized it. A general strike broke out Feb. 20 and brought business in the city to a halt.

Pres. Ernesto de la Guardia, in an emergency broadcast Feb. 20, urged the City Council to quit, but its members refused since the president was not empowered to force their resignations. Under pressure by the Citizens Com. and the strike, however, the council resigned.

A U.S. note Jan. 9 refusing to recognize Panama's extension of its territorial waters to a 12-mile limit was rejected by Panama Jan. 21. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 342E2]

Venezuela. Pres. Romulo Betancourt (51 Feb. 22) was inaugurated Feb. 13 as Venezuela's first freely-elected president in 10 years. Betancourt's coalition cabinet, announced Feb. 13, included: Forgn.—Dr. Ignacio Luis Arcaya; Interior—Luis August Dubuc; Treasury—Dr. José Antonio Mayobre; Defense—Gen. Josue Lopez Henriques; Econ. Dvpt.—Dr. Lorenzo Fernandez; Public Works—Dr. Santiago Hernandez Rib; Education—Dr.

*The Dem. Union for the Defense of African Interests was affiliated with the African Democratic Rally, an alliance of French African political parties opposed to the movement for federation of independent African governments formed within the new French Community. The Popular Congolese Party was allied with the pro-federation African Regroupment Party, also active throughout French Africa.

Rafael Pizani; Health—Dr. Arnaldo Gabaldon; Labor—Dr. Luis Hernandez Solis; Agri.—Dr. Victor Jiminez; Communications—Dr. Manuel Lopez Rivas; Justice—Andres Aguilar; Mines—Dr. Juan Pablo Perez Alfonso. Defeated presidential candidate Rafael Caldera was named vice president Jan. 19 and was to preside over the House of Deputies.

Ex-Defense Min. Gen. Romulo Fernandez, who had been allowed to return from exile, was arrested Jan. 29 in Caracas for defying an order to leave the country.

Foreign oil companies were reported Jan. 27 to have agreed to pay $130 million in advance taxes to aid the government.

OBITUARIES

Dr. Robert South Barrett, 81, Grand Exalted Ruler of Elks 1944-45, U.S. Trade Comm. to South America 1916-17, philanthropist, ex-pres. Natl. Florence Crittendon Mission (for unwed mothers); Feb. 24 in Bedford, Va.

Baron Georges Bakach-Bessenyey, 67, Hungarian Min. to Yugoslavia 1938-41, to France 1941-43; Feb. 19 in New York.

W. Bradley Connors, 42, public affairs counselor at U.S. Embassy in London since 1955, policy dir. Intl. Info. Admin. 1953-53; Feb. 20 in London of cancer.

Adm. Carlos Viegas Gago Coutinho, 90, Portuguese pilot who flew S. Atlantic (Lisbon to Pernambuco) in 1922 (trip took 67 days, most of which he spent on islands awaiting replacements for 2 planes he had wrecked en route); Feb. 18 in Lisbon.

Lt. Gen. Sir Ralph Eastwood, 68, World War II head of Britain's Home Guard, cmndr. Northern Army 1941-43, Gibraltar Gov. Gen. 1944-47; death Feb. 15 in Cannes reported Feb. 19.

Pierre Frieden, 66, Luxembourg caretaker premier Apr.-Dec. 1958, ex-Interior and Education Min.; Feb. 23 in Zurich. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 410G3]

Edwin T. Gibson, about 73, bd. chrmn. Market Research Corp. of Amer., pres. Eisenhower Exchange Fellowships 1954, exec. vice pres. General Foods 1946-51; Feb. 23 in Savannah, Ga. [See Vol. XI, p. 199C]

Laurence Housman, 93, British playwright (Victoria Regina), 30 of whose plays were banned by Lord Chamberlain's office (official censor) because they dealt too intimately with royalty or religion, poet & brother of poet A. E. Housman; Feb. 20 in Somerset, Eng.

Dr. Tomas Alberto Le Breton, 90, Argentine newspaperman, Amb. to U.S. 1920-23 & to France 1930-38, ex-Agri. Min.; Feb. 17 in Buenos Aires.

Dimitri Z. Manuilsky, 75, Ukrainian Forgn. Min. 1944-52, ex-Ukrainian UN Rep., member of Comintern presidium; Feb. 22 in Kiev. [See Vol. XIII, p. 397C3]

Dr. Milo F. McDonald, 78, NYC educator, head of Amer. Education Assn. in late 1930s; Feb. 14 in Oceanside, N.Y.

Robert B. C. Noorduyn, 66, Netherlands-born aircraft designer (Norseman, Pitcairn autogyro), pres. Noorduyn Norseman Aircraft, Ltd. of Canada; Feb. 22 in Burlington, Vt.

Very Rev. Thomas Plassman, 79, German-born pres. of St. Bonaventure U. 1920-49, provincial of Holy Name Province of R.C. Franciscan Order in eastern U.S., author; Feb. 13 in Olean, N.Y.

William H. Puch, 84, ex-bd. chrmn. Concrete Steel Co., life member natl. exec. council Boy Scouts of America; Feb. 16 in New York.

Rep. Daniel Alden Reed, 83, (R., N.Y.) senior Republican in Congress (since 1918), chrmn. Ways & Means Com. 1953-54, opponent of high taxes & low import tariffs; Feb. 19 in Washington.

Pierre Ryckmans, 67, Belgian Atomic Energy Commissioner since 1950, Gov. Gen. Belgian Congo 1934-46, Permanent Rep. to UN Trusteeship Council; Feb. 18 in Brussels of cancer.

Sir Owen Willams Richardson, 79, British phycisist who won 1928 Nobel Prize for discovery of Richardson's Law defining motion of electrons (fundamental to operation of radio, telephone, TV), research dir. King's College (London) 1924-44; Feb. 15 in Hampshire, Eng.

Zalman Schneour, 72, Russian-born Yiddish & Hebrew poet & novelist (Noah Pandre, Song of the Dneiper); Feb. 20 in New York.

Louis B. Wehle, 78, NYC atty., head of U.S. Forgn. Econ. Admin. mission to Netherlands 1944-45, special asst. to War Secy. during Wilson admin.; Feb. 13 in New York.

John Whorf, 56, sea & landscape water colorist; Feb. 13 in Provincetown, Mass. of heart attack.

MISCELLANEOUS

Engineer Officials Guilty. 3 ousted officers of Local 3 of the Operating Engineers Union were convicted in San Francisco Feb. 24 on 16 counts of an indictment charging them with stealing money from the local. Those convicted: Patrick W. Clancy, ex-president of the local; Porter E. Vandewark, ex-treasurer; Clarence Matthews, ex-recording secretary.

Squillante Sentenced. Nassau (N.Y.) County Court Judge Paul J. Widlitz sentenced Vincent (Jimmy) Squillante, 41, in Mineola Feb. 18 to 7½-15 years in jail for extortion. Widlitz simultaneously imposed jail sentences of 2-5 years on Squillante's brother, Nunzio, 35, & of 5-10 years on Bernard Adelstein, 50, business agent of the Teamsters Bro'hood's Private Sanitation Local 813. The 3 were convicted of using Teamsters pickets to force store owners to give them garbage-collection contracts. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 436D3]

Influenza death toll in England & Wales reached 455 Feb. 14, it was reported Feb. 21 in London. [See p. 56D2]

Icelandic lighthouse tender Hermmodur sank in a gale Feb. 17 off s.w. Iceland with the loss of all 12 crewmen. [See p. 56D2]

Iranian Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi's proposed marriage to Italian Princess Maria Gabriella of the House of Savoy would not be sanctioned by the Roman Catholic Church, the Vatican newspaper L'Osservatore Romano reported Feb. 23. Commenting on widespread rumors concerning the 40-yr.-old Shah & 19-yr.-old princess (daughter of ex-King Humbert II and Queen Maria Jose), the editorial stressed that such a marriage would be a grave danger to the faith of the Catholic partner because (1) Iran's constitution required Moslem rulers and (2) at least one child of the marriage was destined to accede to the throne and would have to be educated as a Moslem. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 369D3]

Frank Costello's citizenship was revoked Feb. 20 in New York by Federal Judge Archie O. Dawson because Costello had concealed bootlegging activities when he was naturalized in 1925. Denaturalization was believed the first step in U.S. Govt. attempts to deport Costello to his native Italy. Costello was serving a 5-yr. federal prison sentence in Atlanta for income tax evasion. [See Vol. XVIII, p. 372F2]

MARRIED

Chris Chataway, 27, BBC-TV commentator & ex-champion runner, to TV producer Anna Lett, 27; Feb. 20 in London.

Donald Marr Nelson, 70, World War II head of War Production Board, to Lena Peters Schunzel, 40, widow of actor Reinhold Schunzel; Feb. 12 in Durham, N.C. (her 3d, his 5th). [See Vol. X, p. 78N]

DIVORCED

Debbie Reynolds, 26, actress, from singer Eddie Fisher, 30; Feb. 19 in Hollywood (extreme cruelty). Miss Reynolds charged the same day that her "ideal" marriage had been wrecked by "another woman," allegedly actress Elizabeth Taylor. [See Vols. XVIII, p. 100C2, XV, p. 324G3]

NEW YORK THEATER

Opened

A Majority of One. Leonard Spigelgass' comedy about Jewish widow's trip to Japan. Staged by Dore Schary. Produced by Schary & Theatre Guild. With Gertrude Berg, Cedric Hardwicke, Ina Balin, Michael Tolan, Mae Questal. Feb. 16 at Shubert. (6-0-1)§

The Most Happy Fella. Revival By N.Y. City Center Light Opera Co. of Frank Loesser's musical about Napa Valley vineyard folk. From original play by Sidney Howard. Directed by Dania Krupska. Choreography re-staged by Arthur F. Partington. With Norman Atkins, Paul Stewart, Art Lund, Lee Cass, Libi Staiger, Muriel Birkhead. Feb. 10 at City Center. Closed Feb. 21 after a limited run. (7-0-0)§

Redhead. Musical comedy by Herbert & Dorothy Fields, Sidney Sheldon & David Shaw. About aspiring vaudevillean involved in murder mystery. Music by Albert Hague. Lyrics by Miss Fields. Staged & choreographed by Bob Fosse. Presented by Robt. Fryer & Laurence Carr. With Gwen Verdon, Richard Kiley, William Le Massena, Leonard Stone, Cynthia Latham, Doris Rich. Feb. 5 at 46 St. (6-1-0)§

The Rivalry. Norman Corwin's play based on the Lincoln-Douglas debates. Staged by Corwin. Music by David Amram. Presented by Cheryl Crawford & Joel Schenker. With Martin Gabel, Richard Boone, Nancy Kelly, Woodrow Parfrey, Jerry Silverman. Feb. 8 at Bijou. (5-2-0)§

Closed

Epitaph for George Dillon Feb. 21 (48 performances, 2d run during same season). [See Vol. XVIII, p. 388G3]

§First figure—favorable reviews in major NYC dailies; 2d figure—mixed reviews; 3d figure—unfavorable reviews.